The Bivouac of the Dead.

erans have thought. O'Hara, born in Ken-

tucky, was an officer in the Mexican war, and

remained in the army until 1856. When the

remains of Kentucky's soldiers who fell at

Buena Vista were removed to their native

State, he wrote for the occasion this ode, which

places him high up among the single-song

poets, and which will be admired as long as

He served as a Confederate staff officer in the

war and died in Alabama in 1867. Kentucky

took his body home and buried it by the side of

those whom he commemorated. And so it is

that the visitor to Arlington sees the verses of

this poem here and there by the grassy walks.

this country has use for a literature.

That brave and fallen few.

The bivouse of the dead.

On Fame's eternal camping-ground

Their silent tents are spread :

lines of it, are familiar to all:

tomac flotil a, consisting of a few lightdraft gunboats, was organized for the protection of Washington and maintaining uninterrupted navigation of the Potomac. These vessels consisted of the Pocahontas, Pawnee, Anacostia, Resolute, and Reliance. While they were within the territorial limits of the Atlantic squadron, they nevertheless constituted a separate command during the entire war. Tais was the humble beginning of the Potemac flotilla, to which several other vessels were added as the war progressed, as tast as they could be built or

purchased and commissioned. It is not proposed by the writer to attempt an elaborate account of the various engagements in which the Potomac flotilla participated during he four years of its existence, but to refer briefly to

THE IMPORTANCE OF ITS SERVICES, the territory covered, and the extent of opera- stream, connecting Washington with the ocean,

tions not only on the Potomac River but also | was kept open during the entire war, through on the Rappaliannock, Chesapeake Bay and | the instrumentality of the gallant heroes of the adjacent water. The first commander of the Potomac flotilla, whose humble services con-Rotilla was Capt. James H. Ward, a naval offi- tributed very largely in saving the National cer of unusual intelligence. Gen. Ruggles, of the enemy's forces in Vir-

ginia, ordered the erection of a 13-gun battery on the banks of the Potomac near Aquia occasion Capt. Foxhall A. Parker issued a fare-Creek, and detailed Capts, W. F. Lynch, R. D. Thoburn, H. H. Lewis and John Wilkinson, of the Virginia State forces, to superintend in this connection on account of the patriotic the work, which was commenced May 14, 1861. On May 31 our gunboats attacked this battery, and continued the attack on the following day, June 1, without any decisive result. Five hundred and ninety shells were used by our guaboats, over 300 of which were fired by the Pawnee; and this was the first naval engagement of the war. One gunboat, the Freeborn, was disabled, but only tem-

Thomas H. Williamson, Chief Engineer of the Virginia State forces, recommended the establishment of a battery at Matthias Point on the Potomac, where a bluff some 20 feet above the surface of the water commanded the channel of the river. Capt. Lynch joined in the recommendation, and a battery of 10 heavy guns, stolen from the Norfolk Navy-yard, were mounted and commanded by Col. R. M. Mayo. The Confederates also constructed a battery of seven guns near Quantico Creek, and still another one at Freestone Point. The latter one was commanded by Capt, Chatard, who soon afterward entered into the torpedo busiother stations, have equally with theirs contributed ness for the Confederates.

On June 27, 1-61, an effort was made to dislodge the enemy by a combined attack of our gunboats on the battery at Matthias Point, and in this engagement Capt. J. H. Ward was killed. His death was a severe less to the service at the time. He entered the Navy as Midshipman March 4, 1823; was premoted to Lieutenant March 3, 1831, and to Commander Sept. 9, 1853. He was the first toyal officer killed in the war of the rebellion.

The navigation of the Potomac River was seriously embarrassed for awhile by these batteri and armed vessels only would attempt to pass and down. On one occasion the U. S. steam r Seminale, on going down the river, was struck 11 times. It was under such circumstances that the U.S. S. Pensacola escaped, to join the Gulf Squadron in the Fall of 1861, about which time the enemy captured a small steamer called the George Page, which was run up Aquia Creek, and her name changed to Richmond. Our gur. boats meantime exercised unusual vigilance to prevent the enemy from crossing the Potomac into Maryland, and it was found necessary to send a detachment of troops under Gen. Hooker, who occupied the Maryland shore from near

WASHINGTON TO PORT TOPACCO. When in 1361 Gen. McClellan assumed command of the army, including all the troops in and around Washington, portheastern Virginia, the Valley of the Shenandoah, and the States of Maryland and Delaware, he fully admitted the importance of a strong naval force, and wrote an official letter on the subject, of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTEES ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, 1861. SIE: I have to-day received additional informa tion which cours ces me that it is more than probable that the enemy will within a very short time attempt to throw a respectable force from the mouth of Aquia Creek into Maryland. Such a movement on the part of the enemy, in connection with others probably designed, would place Washington in great i opardy. I most earnestly urge the strongest percible naval force be at once concentrated near the mouth of Aquia Creek, and the most vigilant watch be maintained day and night, so as to render such passage of the river absolutely

I recommend that the Minnesota, and other vessels available at Hampton Roads, be at once ordered up, and that a great quantity of cost be sent to that vicinity, sufficient for several we ke' supply. At least one strong war vessel should be kept at Alexandria, and I again urge the concentration of a strong naval force on the Potemac without

If the Navy Department will render it absolutely impossible for the enemy to cross the Potomac be low Washing and the safety of the Capital will be I am, sir, very respectfully,

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, Major-General, Commanding. Hon, Gibeon Welles, Secretary of the Navy. The gunboats Harriet Lane, Jacob Bell and Anacostia shelled and destroyed the rebel battery at Frees one Point, Va., Dec. 9, 1861. About the 1st of January, 1862, the Harriet Lane was detached from the Potomac flotilla and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron as flag-

River below New Orleans. On Jan. 2, 1902, the gunboats Yankee and Anacostia shelled a rebel battery of five guns at Cockpit Point, and on March 9 compelled the enemy to evacuate works constructed at Shipping Point.

ship for Commander D. D. Porter, co-operating

with Admiral D. G. Farragut on the Mississippi

During the month of April, 1862, the Potomac flotilla captured in the Rappabaunock River the following vessels, viz.: Steamer Eureka; schooners Monterey, Lookout, Sarah Ann, Sydney Jones, Reindeer, Falcon, and Seaflower. Most of these vessels were engaged in smuggling goods to the Confederates and

WERE LOADED WHEN CAPTURED. The flotilia gave active and willing co-operation to the military movements in convoying transports containing troops for the army and returning with the sick and wounded. It also broke up a system of smuggling between the lower Counties of Maryland and Virginia, and rendered very important service in removing | And through the Vale of Death they safely brought torpedoes from the Rappahannock River.

In December, 1863, the Jacob Bell assisted in the capture of a rebel camp on St. George's Jingling fell the iron shackles on the blood-en-Island, near the mouth of the St. Mary's River. The Teaser and Yankee performed a similar service at Pincy Point, Va., Jan. 5, 1864, and about the same time extensive salt works were destroyed by the gunboat Ella on Shelton's Creek, Va.

A boat expedition on the Piankitank March 6. 1864, destroyed considerable property destined for the rebel army. The flotilla, on account of the territory it covered, proved a constant source of annoyance to the enemy, and repeated but unsuccessful efforts were made to destroy or capture our vessels. Contending as they did with masked batteries on shore and torpedoes affort, the gallant tars of the Potomac flotilia proved true to the old flag, ready and willing for any sacrifice or service that was required of them, eventually compelling the enemy to permanently retire at least from beyoud the range of their guns.

Commodore Charles Wilkes, a Naval officer of considerable prominence, was then appointed to command the Potomac flotilla, and a large number of gunbouts were placed at his disposal for offensive and defensive operations on the Potomac and adjacent waters. Among the vessels of the fleet, besides those already named, the following figured very creditably, viz: Harriet Lane, Jacob Bell, Primrose, Satellite, Currituck, Sangamon, Ella, Dragon, Fuschia, Tulip. Tesser, Commodore Jones, Commodore Morris, Commodore Read, Freeborn, Wyandank, Yankee, Cour De Leon; and Mortar Schooners Sophronia, Adolph Hugel and Matthew Vassar.

These, with a few others, whose names have escaped the writer's memory, rendered conspicuous and gallant service in connection with the movements of the ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, at Pratt's And upon each sacred mound our tributes rever-Landing, on the Rappshannock, and at Brandywine Hill, near Port Conway, on the Potomac; Roses wither, lilles fade, and violets will droop at various points on the Chesapeake Bay, and on the Bush, Gunpowder and Susquehanna and die Whether sunlight shines or rainfall comes from Rivers. The men who served in the Potomac bright or darkened sky, fletilla were exposed to more than ordinary peril, owing to the inferior character of the vessels on which they served, being constantly

squadron on a large scale was done equally as

On Dec. 1, 1861, Capt. Robert H. Wyman was

effectively, only in a smaller way.

But their vanished fragrance floats to that far dim and distant world exposed to unseen torpedoes in the water and Where no trumpet call is sounded, and no battlemasked batteries on shore, yet ready at all flag unfuried. times for any service, no matter how hazardous; and what was accomplished by the blockading

With the dead we leave our flowers; with the dead we leave our tears; With the dead we leave the solemn benediction of

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A GREAT PUZZLE.

assigned to command the flotilla. He was appointed Midshipman in the Navy March 11,

1837, and died with the rank of Rear-Admiral

at Washington, D. C., Dec. 2, 1882, after 45

years' active service. In June, 1862, Capt.

Many important captures were made by the

Potomac flotilla of vessels attempting to supply

provisions to the enemy, and many thousand

dollars worth of supplies intended for the rebel

army were, through its vigilance, destroyed.

These were events which, though not very

brilliant, nevertheless contributed to putting

down a rebellion conceived in sin and brought

forth in iniquity. The rebels, finding they

could not close the navigation of the Potomac,

were driven from or compelled to evacuate its

banks in the Summer of 1862, and that historic

The flotilla was disbanded by order of the

Secretary of the Navy July 31, 1865, on which

well order to the survivors, of which the fol-

lowing is a copy, and is worthy of publication

sentiments it expresses and lesson it teaches:

CAPT. PARKER'S ORDER.

The war for the preservation of the Union being at an end, the Potomae Flotilla, which took its rise

with it and grew with its growth, until it had be-

come a fleet rather than a flotilla, this day happily

ceases to exist. In taking leave of those with

whom I have been so long associated my heart is filled with varied emotions—with sorrow at part-ing, gladness that our beloved country no longer

has need of our services, and pride, just pride, that

when I reflect upon the past, and remember the

taking up of the torpedoes from the Rappalian-

nock, with the destruction or capture of the whole

rebel force engaged in planting them, thereby

making Fredericksburg a secure base of supplies

for Gen. Grant's vast army; the burning of the

schooners in Mattox Creek under the severe mus-

ketry fire of the enemy, and the almost daily ex-

the marshes of the northern neck of Virginia, all

requiring skill and nerve, I can truly say that the

Potomac Flotilla has not been unmindful of the

traditional honor and glory of the Navy.
Your services however cellpsed by the daring

deeds of your more fortunate comrades in arms on

to the suppression of the rebellion, and in disci-

pline, in drill, in all the requirements, in short, of

an organized force. I have not, in the course of a

naval experience of 28 years, served in a squadron

which excelled the one which for the last 19 months

would say render the same cheerful obedience to

votes regularly and quietly as good citizens at the

none, with charity toward all, that after each Presi

dential election, whether it be with or against you,

you may respond heartily to our old Navy toast.

And may God be with you all, Farewell.

"The President of the United States, God bless

FOXHALL A. PARKER, Commanding Potomac

U.S.S. Don, Washington Navy-yard, July 31, 1865.

(To be continued.)

Influence of Mind Over Matter,

[Chicago Tribune.]

"I am sorry to learn that you are so sick you

cannot possibly be in your accustomed place

to-morrow morning, Miss Hysee," said the min-

ister's wife, condolingly, "and I have hurried

over to say that you need not feel the slighest

uneasiness about the solo you were to sing in the

opening anthem. Mr. Goodman and the chor-

ister have arranged that Miss Gonby shall take

The popular soprano of the Rev. Dr. Good-

"Tell Dr. Goodman and the chorister." she

Gonby she needn't mangle that solo. I'll be

MEMORIAL POEM.

BY EDWARD M. TABER.

Laden with its burden of our joys and sorrows.

Comes another epoch in the mighty roll of years.

Comes the day when we who live beneath a calm

Meet to greet with floral blessing those whose

Where the stately Hudson widens as it nears the

Sleeps the Chief of all the Armies-greatest of the

Where the turbid Mississippl cleaves the valley of

There the second hero finds a sacred and endur-

By Potomac's placid waters, where the Maytime

Sleeps the third immortal Captain underneath the

Far and wide are countless graves of men who died,

Far and wide are countless hearts that still remem-

Yet the cause for which they died we cannot, dare

Why they fought and how they fought are more

Not for hate, and not for passion, not for gain or

But the love of country over all their lesser loves

Lifted was the darkened vail that stood between us

Fled the demons of oppression, treason, heresy and

And the man of Appomattox made the final day

As the mist of time grows denser, so our retro-

Finds the base and false grow dimmer, brighter

Errors are obliterated, men are judged by deeds

Dawns the day of brighter manhood, that trans-

On the highway of the future glows unswerving

Beacon fires of truth and justice, built on Free-

Lights that lead us ever onward, lights that are not

Lights that lead us where the world shall meet on

Tread the way with steadfast measure, footsteps

For it is the path that leads to honor, glory and to

This, the grand prophetic lesson from the Army of

As we stand here in their solemn presence with

Here we bring our flowers and garlands, sweetest

she kicked down the coverlets.

Washington, D. C., May 30, 1892.1

hopes and fears.

and peaceful sun,

mighty sea,

Noble Three.

sunlight shines.

waving pines.

that we might live.

ber and forgive.

not now forget,

greed of gold,

had swav.

crimsoned sod.

and our God.

spective view

and worth.

faithful lights,

false or vain.

the dead.

the years.

uncovered head.

of the gifts of May,

shine the grand and true.

figures all the earth.

dom's mountain hights.

Freedom's mighty plain.

ringing from the sod,

crime.

to us than memories yet.

the flag that floats to-day.

the West.

ing rest.

martial work is done.

the part, and "-

"What!"

it has been my good fortune to command.

peditions up the rivers, in the creeks, and through

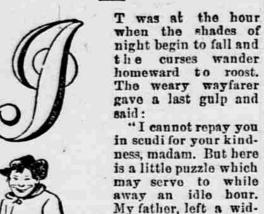
Officers and Men of the Potomac Flotilla:

Capital.

close of the war and the flotilla disbanded.

Wyman was relieved by Capt. A. H. Harwood, who continued in command until December, A Tramp's Grewsome Gift to an Ar-1863, when he was relieved by Capt. Foxball A. Parker, who continued in command until the kansas Town.

BY TOM P. MORGAN.



in scudi for your kindness, madam. But here is a little puzzle which may serve to while away an idle hour. My father, left a widower at the age of 47. married a maiden of 17, and upon the following day my brother Lyman wedded her mother, then a widow of 36. In due time a son was born to each couple. It may afford you some little amusement in estimating the various relationships my father now bears

to Lyman, to Lyman's

wife, and Lyman's child; also to himself and his own wife and child. You might also calculate the relationship Lyman bears to his own wife and child and to his father and the latter's wife and child. But I must be on my way. Good-evening!" And he was gone. When Isham G. Hicks, the husband of the benevolent lady, returned home somewhat later, he found the wife of his bosom suffering from a violent headache, the result of an hour's grappling with the puzzle. She repeated it to him, and retired much earlier than was her

and sat him down to work out the puzzle in 14 To those of you who are about to return to civil life When Mrs. Hicks awoke in the gray of the morning, her husband was not by her side. As the civil as you have to the naval law. Cast your she stepped quietly to the sitting-room door, she heard him say in dreary monotone: polls, so keeping your hearts with malice toward

wont, And Isham G. laughed aloud and de-

"Lyman's-baby-is-the-half-brother-of -his father's-step-mother-who-is-alsohis-father's step-daughter-and-his-mother's -daughter-and-ob-dear-me - howmy-head-aches."

The leaves of a huge scratch-tablet lay about him, like a drift of snow, all covered with figures and diagrams, and before him was a sheet setting forth 14 propositions, of which the following is a fair sample: "The older man is the father-in-law of his

mother-in-law and the husband of his grandson's half-sister, who is also the child's step-Wisps of auburn hair lay about on the table. Hicks remained in bed all that forencon

with ice on his brow, and muttered drearily sentences like these: "His wife is his baby's half-brother's halfnephew's mother's son-in-law-no, that isn't it! His son's wife is his own mother-in-law and

mother of his grandson's half-sister-um! um!

His mother-in-law is-oh, dear me!"

man's church choir at once sat bolt upright in In the afternoon he went down to the lumber-yard and told the puzzle to the men there | cook-book, and would so like to have your testi-"What!" she screamed. That old maid assembled, and they all laughed him to scorn, monial. with the cracked voice try to sing my solo? and then figured on the smooth side of 36 square feet of lumber, and had three fights, With one hand she tore the bandages off her without getting so far as Hicks had gone in the head; with the other she swept the medicines still watches of the night. A husbandman, from the little side table to the floor, and then who had drifted in to trade horses, became involved, and beat his steed all the way home. Meanwhile, Mrs. Hicks sprung the puzzle at said, in a voice that rang through the house the sewing-circle that afternoon, and the minlike the silvery tones of a bell, "to notify Miss ister ran up against it and fell, and thus it was spread all over town. The children took it to school and floored the teacher, and there was a grand strapping carnival all one afternoon. Customers sprung it in the stores. The barber sprung it on a patient, and cut off his ear in the controversy that ensued. A gentleman [Read at Soldiers' Home National Cemetery, and a book agent tore their clothes over it. Young Walter Sapsmith ran up against it when he called upon Miss Begad, and, after an hour's wrangle, the engagement which had existed between them for eight months was declared off amid sobs and contumely. It got into jail, and four prisoners escaped while the Sheriff and three more prisoners were grappling with

it. The malefactors stopped in the woods and tackled the puzzle, and were captured half a day later, still entangled in the snare. A merchant introduced it to a drummer, and won the sample-trunk and head of the latter, both of which he had wagered on his ability to solve the puzzle inside of 12 minutes. The Rev. Mr. Harps worked on the puzzle all Saturday night, when he should have been writing his sermon, and electrified his congregation next day by "And now, fourthly, my brethren, Lyman's father was his wife's son-in-law, and-er-

We will stand and receive the benediction. An unwonted clamor proceeded from the W. C. T. U. Hall, and 18 different shades of hair blew out of the window. Sing Yek, late of Hong Kong, received the puzzle from his

Sunday-school teacher, neglected his work all frenzy figured on the flaps of 16 white shirts with indelible ink, and then laid the whole matter before his joss, and, because the latter following forenoon, and then, in desperation, renounced Christianity as a snare and returned to paganism.

The puzzle permeated every nook and corner of the village. Two popular members of the Y. M. C. A. slapped each other's faces over it. Col. Hooks pulled the nose of a tourist to whom town fought about it.

One John P. Smith attacked the wife of his exceeds all other creatures. bosom with ferocity and a scythe, and knocked her into the well, where she speedily drowned. A mob chased Mr. Smith 13 geographic miles, and gave him five minutes in which to show cause why he should not be lynched, whereupon he declared that the demise of Mrs. Smith was attributable to Divine Providence and a stone over which she had stumbled, the same throwing her into the well.

This announcement resulted in a prolonged and earnest debate upon the part of the string band, which continued until the Sheriff and nosse rescued Mr. Smith and bore him to town. Court was in session at the time, and the case came up for trial on the morrow. It was dark when the jury were sent out. They canvassed the case thoroughly. Hicks, who was among them, detailed the puzzle and exhibited his

At 4 o'clock in the morning the door was burst open and the jury fell down the stairs, fighting like demons. The stove had been overset, and the building was soon in flames. The book-and-ladder company swirled up and ran over three gentlemen, two of whom immediately assaulted two firemen, whereupon the whole body of the latter attacked the entire jury impartially. The alarm of fire aroused the village, and the majority of the citizens appeared on the scene. Judge Begad denounced the firemen for rioting in the face of the destrover, and was attacked by the foreman of the company. Several citizens went to the assistance of the Judge, and three men whom he had fined for selling whisky jumped in to help the foreman. Several prohibitionists forgot everything else and rushed in to do

battle with the rum fiends. A gale had sprung up, and, before the fire had been got under control, the major portion of the business part of the village was in ashes, This threw many men out of employment, and they moved away soon after. Others, seeing that there would be no boom for many moons, departed. Several capitalists, who had been about to make investments, immediately folded their tents. The grand jury found true bills against many of the participants in the great fight, and they all fled like the wind.

Nobody would buy property, and the realestate agents left. The number of the voters was so reduced that a rival town secured the Countyseat, and with it went everybody who could get away. The newspapers both went. Many of the buildings were loaded on trucks and hauled off to the new Countyseat. And finally a cyclone razed all the remaining buildings and put an end to the village for good and all. And all this was the work of the relation-

ship puzzle,-New York World,

An ex-Rebel's War Recollections. It is odd that a Confederate should supply the poetry of a Union cemetery. Yet stanzas from Theodore O'Hara's "Bivouac of the Dead," inscribed on from frames, are placed along the driveways in Arlington. Odd it is, but not unfitting, as a few over-zealous vet-

> Running the Blockade on Land and Sea-How Women Purchased and Smuggled Medicines and Other | She made eight round-trips from Mobile and Contraband Goods.

> > and large quantities of

The first stanza, and especially the last four The muffled drum's sad roll has beat The soldier's last tattoo; No more on life's parade shall meet And glory guards, with solemn round,

for Mobile train.

pose before its capture, and

furnished to Mobile.

QUANTITIES OF SUPPLIES

in use and were used for it. Crab-apple cider

was used as a purgative; also hickory bark,

which, when well chewed, and the juice swal-

lowed, had the desired effect; while stale cheese

proved a splendid astringent. Many substi-

The dirt in smokehouses was boiled down,

and the upper portion a candlestick.

The camps of those blockade wagon-trains

were frequently the scenes of great broils, and

often murder. An old lady, whose son was a

driver, at one time accompanied the train on

one of the trips. The son, who weighed 250

pounds, got into a dispute with a man much

THROUGH THE MEXICAN WAR,

indertook to and did sew up the gaping wound

up the wound as though he was stitching to-

"No," he replied; "but you will have to pay

Mr. (calling the owner of the wagon by name)

Charleston, S. C., Wilmington, N. C., and Mo-

the blockade runners, which were principally

Wm. L. DeLacey, Esq.

A prominent lawyer of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Brigade," under Gen. Phil Kearny, has used

Purify the Blood

and as a general tonic to give strength and sharper

the appetite. He says: "It is the best anti-mala-

rial remedy that I know of." Certainly the cor-

Phenomenal Cure

in the case of his son, who when two years old

first developed in his right eye, and the discharge

from the same caused the whole face on that side

Nasty, Running Sore

The poor little fellow was indeed pitiable to look

at. Physicians gave him only temporary relief.

best oculists in Baltimore failed to benefit him.

Finally Mrs. Drexel insisted upon trying Hood's

Sarsaparilla and before he had taken half a bottle

he looked like another child. The humor entirely

disappeared, and his eyesight was fully restored.

In fact, says Mr. Drexel, "he is the healthiest of

our three children, and we feel that too much

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

to break out in a

praise cannot be given

for the ax, for it is utterly ruined."

would die.

Seven Stone Images. ions, and even muni-tions of war, were There was recently found by A. B. Walker, Walker, of Dayton, Tenn., while plowing over one of the mounds on the Jolly Island at the spirited out of Louis-ville after the Federals were in possession, and railroaded to Memphis. mouth of the Highwasie River, in Meigs Co., Tenn., seven images. These heathen gods are carved out of stone or terra-cotta, and seem to represent a race of the human family. The images have all the limbs and features of man. One of the images is that of a woman, with stop to it. But from Memphis, after it was full breast. The images are about 15 inches captured by the Federals, until Mobile fell, high, and weigh about 20 pounds. They have all kinds of supplies, medicines included, were had loops cut in the back of the head, so as to wagoned from the former to the latter place. insert cords to suspend them. The images The wagons would stop some 15 miles in the were buried in the mound side by side, faces country from Memphis, and women would then down. There was also found a stone in the be sent into the city upon the pretense of buying shape of a biscuit and about the size, with figsupplies for their families, and there being so ures on each side of it, thus, 4xx1. many of them thus employed, they would soon There is a blue granite stone found near the accumulate sufficient quantities to load a train

large mound of the upper point of the Jolly Island, with inscriptions on it, which it is said will weigh about 600 pounds. The stone has been covered by the high waters washing settlings upon it. There have been found other images of hammered copper, in the shapes of buffaloes and elephants.

There have been as many as 20 or 30 mounds on the Jolly Island, with immense beds of clared that a woman had no head, anyhow, mussel shells. The tourist can find skeletons of the ancient races by hundreds. Wm. F. Duncan, of Chatala, has taken up some of those skeletons, which are tolerably well preserved. The head of one had all the teeth perfectly sound. The freshets wash over the banks of the Highwasie and Tennessee Rivers, leaving the bones to be bleached by the sun. Pottery of ancient manufacture-decorated, carved and plain-isfound on the rivers by the wagon load.

> Reward of Flattery. [Boston Courier.]

Tramp-Madam, you will pardon my intrusion, but I have called this morning to -Madam-Yes, I know all about it, but really the latter was in Federal possession. After the Blockade running continued with various I haven't anything to give you this time. Tramp-You are hasty in your conclusion,

madam. I came not to ask food of you, but to do you an act of simple justice. One year ago to-day you were kind enough to intrust a pie to my critical analysis. As a connoisseur in that brand of confection, having sampled all the pies indigenous to this neighborhood, I' have returned to say what is in honor due you -that yours is the only pie I have ever met with that I consider sans pareil, sans reproche. It is positively perfect, Madam-A thousand thanks, good sir! Come in and share my larder. I am about writing a

> No Objection to a Change. [Boston Courier.]

Pat-Well, Docther, an' how does ye tink the ould woman is gettin' on the day. Is she improvin' at all, at all? Doctor-Very slowly, Pat. In fact, she

seems to be in about the same groove all the Pat-Isn't there anything you can ricommind as'd be lookely to hilp her? Doctor-Well, between you and me, Pat, I

think she needs a change more than anything Pat-All right, Doctor. It's toired enough she must be, sure enough, of this disease she's been strugglin' wid for the last two months, an' ef there's anything ye can change it to that'll br'ak the minotony, Oim sure we'll not say a word agin it.

Wonderful Insect Vitality. It is a standing puzzle to the entomologists how frail little insects of the musketo and butterfly order can brave the cold of an Arctic Winter and yet retain their vitality, says the St. Louis Republic. The larvæ of the milkweed butterfly has been exposed to an artificial blast 68 degrees below zero. Taken out of range of this artificial blizzard and gradually "thawed out" this same worm was able to creep in less than a half hour afterward. Butterflies have been found flitting joyously about in the highest latitude man has ever penetrated, and the musketos of Alaska and Greenland are known to be the healthiest specimens of that race of

An Oddity in Eggs.

little pests.

Some silkworms lay from 1,000 to 2,000 eggs, the wasp 3,000, the ant from 3,000 to 5,000, says the St. Louis Republic. The number of day, broke his adding-machine, and in his eggs laid by the queen bee has long been in dispute. Burmeister says from 5,000 to 6,000, but Spence and Kirby both go him several better, each declaring that the queen of averwould not work it out, whipped him all the age fertility will lay not less than 40,000 and probably as high as 50,000 in one season. Termes fatalis, the white ant, is possessed of the most extraordinary egg-laying propensities of any known creature; she often produces 86,400 eggs in a day! From the time when the white ant begins to lay until the egg-laying season is over-usually reckoned by etemologists as an he was trying to sell land, and all the boys in exact lunar month-she produced 2,500,000 eggs! In point of fecundity the white ant

Uncertain About Returning. [Oakland Echoes.] There's at least one lawyer in Oakland who

has his doubts about the immortality of human affairs, and he is a serious man with a wife. It is his custom to put on his office door when he s going out temporarily notices somewhat of this character: "Gone to lunch; back in half an hour."

"Gone to court; back in three hours."

"Gone out to see a man; back in ten min-And so on, as the circumstances may require. and, as he is a prompt man, callers are generally successful in waiting for him. One day lately a caller found this:

who was in the famous "Fighting Jersey "Gone shopping with my wife; back the Lord only knows when." Hood's Sarsaparilla with great benefit to

Mysterious Pants of James. [ Texas Siftings.] Meeting Jim Webster, Uncle Mose could not help being astonished at the magnificent pants of Jim.

"Dat's a mighty fine par of pants for sich dial indorsement of so prominent a man should poor niggah as you am to be a wearin'?" convince you that Hood's Sarsaparilla is worthy "Yes, dey's mighty gorg'ous and no mistake." your confidence, Mr. Charles F. Drexel, a well-"How much mout dey cost yer, and where known former resident of Baltimore, Md., now did ver git 'em?" Deputy City Treasurer of Omaha, Neb., writes that "Dey mout cost me two years in de peniten-Hood's Sarsaparilla has effected a shiery of I tole."

A Valuable Horse. A-You are in mourning, my old friend B-Yes. A-For whom? B-For my wife. She went out riding the other day, fell from her horse, and thereby lost

A-Really! I am sorry for you! B-Thanks. A-By-the-by, wouldn't you like to sell me that horse?

B-Very sorry, but I intend getting married again. The Paradox Explained. [Boston Courier.]

Mrs. Greyneck-Now, Johnny, I want you to av your Sunday-school lesson to me.

Johnny-I can't. Mrs. Greyneck-You wretched boy; have ou forgotten it so soon? Johnny-No, ma'am; I ain't forgotten it. Mrs. Greyneck-What do you mean by telling me you can't say it and then that you haven't forgotten it? They can't both be true. Johnny-Yes'm, they be. I never knew it. Try Hood's Pills for Billousness this Spring.

suit the purpose. If but one in 10 made a safe trip it was immensely profitable, as good cotton could then be bought for a few cents per pound in Confederate money, which, when landed in Havana, Cuba, was worth about \$1.90 per pound in gold. I presume the blockaders that ran into Charleston were the most profitable, as the stock of one of them, shares that cost \$100, sold for \$30,000 in the Confederate currency. At Mobile supplies of cotton were always kept on hand, so that a vessel need be detained but a few hours. One named the Denby I particularly remember; a long, low, black, snake-

Havana, and the stock

COULD NOT BE HAD AT ANY PRICE. Ground at one time in Mobile was wanted for storing cotton during the absence of the blockade runners. On this particular ground was a stable formerly occupied by a pair of mules ? - LOCKADE running The mules and all personal property on said was done on land as ground were sold and moved off to make room well as on water, durfor the storage warehouse. The purchaser , ing the rebellion. The moved all until he came to the manure, when first attempt was from the seller contended that it was not personal Louisville, Ky., to Mem-phis, Tenn., by some property, but was part of the real estate. The question was left to arbitrators, who decided so-called "hocusthat it had become a portion of the realty. The pocus," the workings purchaser acquiesced in the decision, but emof which I never knew, phatically remarked that he didn't, wouldn't, and never could believe that Lycurgus and merchandize, provis-Blackstone intended to convey any such an idea that mules could eat personal property and evacuate real estate.

The blockade runners had great trouble with stowaways on their out-going vessels. They would get in with the deck hands, frequently paying them large sums to keep dark until \_\_ It did not last long, they would get out to sea, when they would Federals soon putting a show themselves, and of course nothing remained but to land them in port if successful. But finally an inventive blockader studied out a plan to circumvent the stowaways. Large quantities of Scotch snuff in bladders was imported, and taking an ordinary sprinkling pot and filling it two-thirds full with the finest of the snuff, the vessel, just before leaving port, was submitted to a shower of the snuff wherever the cotton was stored, especially in its hold. It was ludicrous to see the performance of from five to 10 four-horse wagons, two yoke of this operation. Suppressed success and terof oxen being often substituted for mules or rible oaths ground out through grated teeth, horses; and no sooner would the train leave would unmistakably show the location of the when the same thing would be done over again, stowaways, and crestfallen they would have to so as to be ready with supplies for the lookedcome forth and go ashore.

During the hight of the blockade season a It was the intention to start the loaded train Frenchman was stopping in Mobile. All from Memphis and an empty train from Mobile Frenchmen are usually known for their posimultaneously. The women used their hoopiteness, but this one appears to have excelled, skirts for convoying out goods. Jackets were which led to a most laughable occurrence, and made in the shaps of corsets, with pockets might have led to a tragedy. "Monsieur,' in them, in which quinine, morphine, and seeing a lady of his acquaintance indulging in other valuable medicines were taken from the "snuff dipping," and wishing himself to in-dulge, addressed her thus: "Permit me, bottles, put into small bags made for the purpose, and conveyed out of the city in that way. madam, to enter the probit of my fingers into Cotton-cards were in great demand, (they being the summit of your digit, to get some of your contraband), and were taken from the backs, soderiferous powder, to ease my nen-est-factum concealed on their persons, and evading the nerves." Which translated meant: "If you sentinels, they would convey them to the wagon please, m'am, allow me a pinch of snuff from your box." A big brother happened to be Corinth, Miss., was utilized for the same purpresent, and not comprehending such volubility of words to convey so small an idea, was disposed to be fugly, but explanations followed were carried into it from Paducah, Ky., while and all was satisfactory.

capture of Cornith, supplies were run out from | successes until one bright sunny morning Farthere to Okalona, Miss., the distance being ragut, with his fleet, put in his appearance in about 80 miles. There the Mobile & Ohio | Mobile Harbor, thus ending their profitable Railroad was met, and transportation willingly | commerce. But a few successful trips after that were made at Wilmington, N. C., before Speaking of medicine, it appears funny at | the blockade was made effectual. (To be continued.) this time to think of the substitutes that were

> A NOTARY'S CERTIFICATE. Sent by a Duellist to Show that His Absence Was Not Due to Fear. [Richmond Dispatch.]

tutes were discovered and used in families, A duel was to have been fought upon the mpossible otherwise to get along without. untrodden snows of Belle Isle at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but one of the principals and salt in many instances obtained in that suffered an accident in the forenoon which way. The necessary glass tumbler and tin prevented him from keeping the engagement. candlestick being quite scarce, especially in the Few, if any, save the duellists, their seconds, interior, old claret and wine bottles were utiland a newspaper man knew that the affair of ized. A cord was wrapped around the center honor was set for the time and place above of a bottle, a person holding each end of the mentioned. It is true that all the arrangecord, and the bottle moved back and forward ments for the meeting were made in one of the rapidly, until the heat necessary from the hotels of this city, but no one except reporters friction was obtained, when a quick movement ever pay attention to such talk, and therefore of the hand would separate in twain the bottle, it is not surprising that the scribe was the only the lower portion being a convenient tumbler outsider possessed of the information.

The quarrel between the young men, both of whom are well known in social circles, arose from the attentions which one had been paying to the sister of the other. They agreed to meet on the island and to fight either with their fists or pistols, though, perhaps, both leaned toward the former method of settling the misunderstanding.

younger and inferior in strength. But the smaller man was plucky and defended himself At the appointed hour the gentleman whose with a new ax, driving it nearly to the eye into attentions to the lady had caused the difficulty the flesh of the rump of his opponent, who fell was on the scene, and a few minutes later his and bled like a beef. Another driver, who had second arrived. A disinterested party, who merely went to see the bloody affair, also braved the elements, and went to the island, while a representative of the Dispatch shyly concealed The wounded man lay on the ground, having himself in the bushes, and prepared to await the appearance of a giant, the improvised surthe developments.

geon astride of him, cigar in his mouth, sewing The other principal did not come, but his second did. The latter brought a sworn stategether a couple of saddle-skirts. The poor old ment from a notary public, that the would-be mother was much exercised, and wanted to duellist had that morning slipped upon the ice know of the amateur surgeon if her baby and sprained his ankle. The second said that he would take his friend's place and fight the battle for him. He threw his glove in front of the absent gentleman's adversary, and showed himself eager for gore. The second of the principal who did not sprain his ankle consulted bile, Aia, were the greatest ports of entry for with the gentleman who merely came as a spectator, and these two agreed that it would built across the Atlantic for the purpose. But be violating the code of honor to allow their later, and especially at Mobile, all kinds of orman to accept any such proposition, and so the dinary good-class steamboats, as well as sailing spotless snow of the island is as yet untainted schooners and fishing smacks, were altered to with human blood. In fact, all hands opened a bottle of wine, which seems in some way to have been considered as one of the requirements of the "code," and quaffed the rosy contents thereof, and then the matter ended. It is understood that ere many days have

passed the principals will have a meeting, Origin of the White Caps. [St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

"I suppose there are fewer people in this country who know the origin of the term 'White Caps' than there are those who have fallen under the ban of the scoundrels in Indiana and other Western States," said Hiram Berry, of New York, at the Southern. "The term did not originate in this country, but its origin dates back nearly a century to County Kerry, Ireland. Nearly 100 years ago, when Ireland was more populous than at present, when the people were so harassed by British misrule, there lived in County Kerry a large and influential family named Whitecap, who, whenever any of their neighbors became too obstreperous or immoral, waited on them in the night, took them from their houses, and gave them a sound thrashing with a cat-o'-ninetails as a warning to desist from their wrong- half-pound tins, by Grocers, labeled thus: doing and evil practices. Similar clans were JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMEOPATHICCHEMISTS, formed in other sections of Ireland, all of whom were called Whitecaps, not White Caps, two words, as they are written in this country. The popular impression is that the appellation come from the form and color of the head-dress that the Indiana regulators wear when perpetrating one of their outrages, but this is a mistake, as the history of the movement proves. The Whitecaps in Ireland were a terror to evildoers, and were of value to the good order of the society of their day, but I don't know that there is need for them in any part of America."

> Hardened. [Chicago Tribune.]

Physician-I think I can cure you if you will follow directions, but I shall have to prescribe what is known as the Indiana remedy. Consumptive-You mean eating dog's flesh? That won't scare me at all. I have often dined became afflicted with Malignant Eczema. It at a 15-cent restaurant.

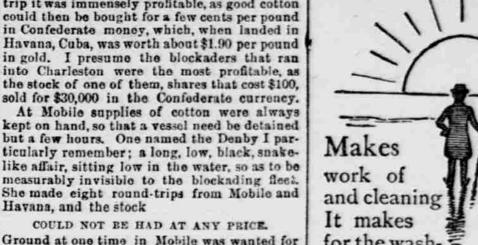
> Only a Figure of Speech. [Yarmouth Register.]

"Your beau stays quite a while when he calls?" " Yes." "I should think you would find the time go

He almost lost the sight of one eye, and the | slowly." "Oh, we manage to squeeze through it." What Is Her Nose For?

[Philadelphia Times.] "You say you are a good washer and ironer. How do you tell when the irons are hot?" "How? By smelling the burning linen, mum, of course. What's my nose for?"

Of Course. [Indianapolis Journal.] Mrs. Wickwire-Let me have half of the paper, Henry, please. Mr. Wickwire-Which half do you want? Mrs. Wickwire-The better half, dear. And he handed her the "woman" half of



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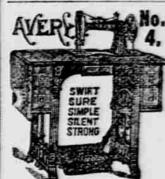
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